UNITED NATIONS

E

Economic and Social Council

Distr.
GENERAL

E/1995/5
20 December 1994

Original: ENGLISH

Substantive session of 1995

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL COVENANT ON ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS

Note by the Secretary-General

The Secretary-General has the honour to transmit herewith the eighteenth report of the International Labour Organization under article 18 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, submitted in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1988 (LX).

GE.95-15045 (E)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART I..... 2

Introduction..... 2

PART II..... 3

A. Principal ILO Conventions relevant to Articles 6-10 of the Covenant..... 3

B. Indications concerning the situation of individual countries..... 6

1. Situation concerning Articles 6-9 of the Covenant.. 6

Argentina..... 6
Austria..... 8
Suriname..... 10

2. Situation concerning Article 10 of the Covenant.... 11

Argentina..... 11
Suriname..... 11
United Kingdom..... 12

ANNEX: Index of countries and of relevant information supplied by the ILO since 1978 13

PART I

Introduction

The present report has been established according to the arrangements approved by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office[1] to give effect to resolution 1988 (LX) of 11 May 1976 of the United Nations Economic and Social Council requesting specialised agencies to submit reports in accordance with Article 18 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, on the progress made in achieving the observance of the provisions of the Covenant falling within the scope of their activities. According to these arrangements, the International Labour Office is entrusted with the task of communicating to the United Nations, for presentation to the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, information on the results of the operation of various ILO supervisory procedures in the fields covered by the Covenant. It should remain open for the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations to report on particular situations whenever it deems this desirable or when specifically requested to do so by the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

The report will follow the approach adopted since 1985, and will contain in Part II: (a) indications concerning the principal ILO Conventions relevant to Articles 6-10 of the Covenant; and (b) indications concerning ratifications of these Conventions and comments made by ILO supervisory bodies with regard to the application of these Conventions by the States concerned (in so far as the points at issue appear to have a bearing also on the provisions of the Covenant). The latter indications are based mainly on the comments of the Committee of Experts resulting from its examination of the reports on the Conventions in question. Account was also taken of the conclusions and recommendations adopted under constitutional procedures for the examination of representations or complaints and, in the case of Article 8 of the Covenant, of the conclusions and recommendations of the Committee on Freedom of Association of the ILO Governing Body following examination of complaints alleging violation of trade union rights.[2]

The list of countries for which information has been provided in the present report appears in the table of contents. A recapitulatory list of States Parties to the Covenant and of ILO reports containing information concerning them will be found in the Annex.

---

[1]Decisions of the Governing Body at its 201st Session (November 1976) and at its 236th Session (May 1987).

[2]Information on the procedures and machinery for the implementation of ILO standards, including the operation of its supervisory bodies, can be found in UN Action in the Field of Human Rights (United Nations publication, New York, 1988, Sales No. E.88 XIV.2), Chapter XIV, section D.1. Further information can be found in a document submitted to the World Conference on Human Rights, published as UN document A/CONF.157/PC/6/Add.3.

PART II

A. Principal ILO Conventions relevant to Articles 6-10 of the Covenant

The following is a list of the principal ILO Conventions relevant to each of Articles 6-10 of the Covenant.[3] Indications on the ratification of these Conventions by each State concerned are given in section B of this part (indications concerning the situation of individual countries).

Article 6 of the Covenant

Unemployment Convention, 1919 (No. 2)
Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29)
Fee-Charging Employment Agencies Convention, 1933 (No. 34)
Employment Service Convention, 1948 (No. 88)
Fee-Charging Employment Agencies Convention, 1949 (No. 96)
Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No. 105)
Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111)
Social Policy (Basic Aims and Standards) Convention, 1962 (No. 117)
Employment Policy Convention, 1964 (No. 122)
Paid Educational Leave Convention, 1974 (No. 140)
Human Resources Development Convention, 1975 (No. 142)
Workers with Family Responsibilities Convention, 1981 (No. 156)
Termination of Employment Convention, 1982 (No. 158)
Vocational Rehabilitation and Employment (Disabled Persons) Convention, 1983 (No. 159)
Employment Promotion and Protection Against Unemployment Convention, 1988 (No. 168), Part II.

Article 7 of the Covenant

Remuneration

Minimum Wage-Fixing Machinery Convention, 1928 (No. 26)
Minimum Wage-Fixing Machinery (Agriculture) Convention, 1951 (No. 99)
Minimum Wage-Fixing Machinery Convention, 1970 (No. 131)

Equal remuneration

Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 (No. 100)

---

[3]There are in addition, particularly for Articles 7 and 9, a number of Conventions dealing with corresponding matters in particular occupational sectors (e.g. road transport, seafarers, fishermen, dockworkers, plantation workers, nursing personnel) or with particular categories of workers (e.g. migrant workers, indigenous and tribal peoples, workers in non-metropolitan territories). These Conventions are not included in the present list but are taken into account in the indications concerning the situation in individual countries.

Rest, limitation of working hours and holidays with pay

Hours of Work (Industry) Convention, 1919 (No. 1)
Weekly Rest (Industry) Convention, 1921 (No. 14)
Hours of Work (Commerce and Offices) Convention, 1930 (No. 30)
Forty-Hour Week Convention, 1935 (No. 47)
Holidays with Pay Convention, 1936 (No. 52)
Holidays with Pay (Agriculture) Convention, 1952 (No. 101)
Weekly Rest (Commerce and Offices) Convention, 1957 (No. 106)
Holidays with Pay Convention (Revised), 1970 (No. 132)
Part-time Work Convention, 1994 (No. 175)

Safe and healthy working conditions

White Lead (Painting) Convention, 1921 (No. 13)
Marking of Weight (Packages Transported by Vessels) Convention, 1929 (No. 27)
Protection Against Accidents (Dockers) Convention, 1929 (No. 28)
Protection Against Accidents (Dockers) Convention, 1932 (No. 32)
Safety Provisions (Building) Convention, 1937 (No. 62)
Labour Inspection Convention, 1947 (No. 81)
Radiation Protection Convention, 1960 (No. 115)
Guarding of Machinery Convention, 1963 (No. 119)
Hygiene (Commerce and Offices) Convention, 1964 (No. 120)
Maximum Weight Convention, 1967 (No. 127)
Labour Inspection (Agriculture) Convention, 1969 (No. 129)
Benzene Convention, 1971 (No. 136)
Working Environment (Air Pollution, Noise and Vibration) Convention, 1977 (No. 148)
Occupational Safety and Health (Dock Work) Convention, 1979 (No. 152)
Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 1981 (No. 155)
Occupational Health Services Convention, 1985 (No. 161)
Asbestos Convention, 1986 (No. 162)
Safety and Health in Construction Convention, 1988 (No. 167)
Chemicals Convention, 1990 (No. 170)
Night Work Convention, 1990 (No. 171)

Article 8 of the Covenant

Right of Association (Agriculture) Convention, 1921 (No. 11)
Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize Convention, 1948 (No. 87)
Right to Organize and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 (No. 98)
Workers' Representatives Convention, 1971 (No. 135)
Rural Workers' Organizations Convention, 1975 (No. 141)
Labour Relations (Public Service) Convention, 1978 (No. 151)
Collective Bargaining Convention, 1981 (No. 154)

Article 9 of the Covenant

Workmen's Compensation (Agriculture) Convention, 1921 (No. 12)
Workmen's Compensation (Accidents) Convention, 1925 (No. 17)

Workmen's Compensation (Occupational Diseases) Convention, 1925 (No. 18)
Equality of Treatment (Accident Compensation) Convention, 1925 (No. 19)
Sickness Insurance (Industry) Convention, 1927 (No. 24)
Sickness Insurance (Agriculture) Convention, 1927 (No. 25)
Old-Age Insurance (Industry, etc.) Convention, 1933 (No. 35)
Old-Age Insurance (Agriculture) Convention, 1933 (No. 36)
Invalidity Insurance (Industry, etc.) Convention, 1933 (No. 37)
Invalidity Insurance (Agriculture) Convention, 1933 (No. 38)
Survivors' Insurance (Industry, etc.) Convention, 1933 (No. 39)
Survivors' Insurance (Agriculture) Convention, 1933 (No. 40)
Workmen's Compensation (Occupational Diseases) Convention (Revised), 1934 (No. 42)
Unemployment Provisions Convention, 1934 (No. 44)
Maintenance of Migrants' Pension Rights Convention, 1935 (No. 48)
Social Security (Minimum Standards) Convention, 1952 (No. 102)
Equality of Treatment (Social Security) Convention, 1962 (No. 118)
Employment Injury Benefits Convention, 1964 (No. 121)
Invalidity, Old-Age and Survivors' Benefits Convention, 1967 (No. 128)
Medical Care and Sickness Benefits Convention, 1969 (No. 130)
Maintenance of Social Security Rights Convention, 1982 (No. 157)
Employment Promotion and Protection Against Unemployment, 1988 (No. 168)

Article 10 of the Covenant

(a) Maternity protection (re paragraph 2)

Maternity Protection Convention, 1919 (No. 3)
Maternity Protection Convention (Revised), 1952 (No. 103)

(b) Protection of children and young persons in relation to employment and work (re paragraph 3)

Minimum Age (Industry) Convention, 1919 (No. 5)
Minimum Age (Sea) Convention, 1920 (No. 7)
Minimum Age (Agriculture) Convention, 1921 (No. 10)
Minimum Age (Trimmers and Stokers) Convention, 1921 (No. 15)
Minimum Age (Non-Industrial Employment) Convention, 1932 (No. 33)
Minimum Age (Sea) Convention (Revised), 1936 (No. 58)
Minimum Age (Industry) Convention (Revised), 1937 (No. 59)
Minimum Age (Non-Industrial Employment) Convention (Revised), 1937 (No. 60)
Minimum Age (Fishermen) Convention, 1959 (No. 112)
Social Policy (Basic Aims and Standards) Convention, 1952 (No. 117)
Minimum Age (Underground Work) Convention, 1965 (No. 123)
Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138)
Night Work of Young Persons (Industry) Convention, 1919 (No. 6)
Night Work (Bakeries) Convention, 1925 (No. 20)
Night Work of Young Persons (Non-Industrial Occupations) Convention, 1946 (No. 79)
Night Work of Young Persons (Industry) Convention (Revised), 1948 (No. 90)
White Lead (Painting) Convention, 1921 (No. 13) (Article 3)
Radiation Protection Convention, 1960 (No. 115) (Article 7)
Maximum Weight Convention, 1967 (No. 127) (Article 7)
Benzene Convention, 1971 (No. 136) (Article 11)

Medical Examination of Young Persons (Sea) Convention, 1921 (No. 16)
Medical Examination (Seafarers) Convention, 1946 (No. 73)
Medical Examination of Young Persons (Industry) Convention, 1946 (No. 77)
Medical Examination of Young Persons (Non-Industrial Occupations) Convention, 1946 (No. 78)
Medical Examination (Fishermen) Convention, 1959 (No. 113)
Medical Examination of Young Persons (Underground Work) Convention, 1965 (No. 124)

B. Indications concerning the situation of individual countries

For each Article of the Covenant under consideration, these indications show the state of the ratificatons of the corresponding Conventions by the country in question, and references to the relevant comments of the supervisory bodies with regard to the application of these Conventions. Full copies of the comments of the Committee of Experts are appended (in English, French and Spanish), and should be consulted for further details.

The absence of any such references signifies either that there are no comments at the present time regarding the application of a particular Convention, or that the comments that have been made deal with points not relating to the provisions of the Covenant or to matters (for example, simple requests for information) which it would not appear to be necessary to deal with at this stage, or again that the government's reply concerning the application of a Convention on which comments had been made has not yet been examined by the Committee of Experts.

When references are made to the "observations" of the Committee of Experts, their texts are published in the report of the Committee for the same year (Report III (Part 4A) of the corresponding session of the International Labour Conference). In addition, comments have been formulated in requests for information addressed directly by the Committee of Experts to the governments in question; such comments are not published but the text is made available to the interested parties.

1. Situation concerning Articles 6-9 of the Covenant

ARGENTINA

Information concerning Argentina has not been supplied previously.

The following relevant Conventions have been ratified and are in force for Argentina (for full names see list of Conventions in Part II A above): Nos. 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 18, 19, 26, 27, 29, 30, 32, 34, 35, 36, 42, 52, 81, 87, 88, 98, 100, 105, 111, 115, 129, 139, 142, 151, 154, 156, and 159.

Article 6

In its 1994 observation under the Fee-Charging Employment Agencies Convention, 1933 (No. 34), in the absence of a Government report, the Committee of Experts was obliged to repeat its previous observation in which it asks the Government to verify whether the special temporary employment enterprises created under the National Employment Act of 1991 are fee-charging agencies which should have been abolished, or non-profit agencies in accordance with the provisions of the Convention.

In addition the Committee requested the Government to include in its next report comments on the observations regarding the National Employment Act made by the Congress of Argentinian Workers in 1993.

In its 1993 observation under the Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111) the Committee of Experts noted that the Government had indicated no change in the provisions of the Public Service Act No. 22140 of 1980, concerning refusal of entry into the national public administration and the dismissal of public servants if the person is or has been a member of a group denying the principles of the Constitution. The Committee again expressed the hope that the Government would explicitly repeal the provisions in question so as to eliminate all uncertainty in relation to discrimination in employment on the basis of political opinion.

Article 7

In relation to the Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 (No. 100), the Committee of Experts noted with interest in its 1994 observation the copies of collective agreements supplied by the Government, whose provisions now apply equally to both sexes.

Article 8

In its 1993 observation under the Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize Convention, 1948 (No. 87), the Committee of Experts noted with interest the draft amendments to Act No. 23551 on trade union associations, made with ILO technical assistance and taking into consideration the Committee's previous observations.

However, the Committee of Experts noted that amendments still remain to be made in relation to the excessive conditions requirred for an enterprise union to obtain trade union status and the provisions granting special privileges to associations with such status for representation of collective interest and special protection of representatives.

In its 1994 observation under the Right to Organize and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 (No. 98), the Committee of Experts regretted that Government's report, had not replied in a substantive manner to its previous questions.

In addition, the Committee, taking in consideration comments made by the United Teachers' Trade Union of Buenos Aires, the Trade Union of United Seafarers and the Argentinian Congress of Workers, expressed concern about the restrictions on collective bargaining caused by the implementation of governmental decrees permitting the nullification and

suspension of collective agreements if, inter alia, they are prejudical to productivity. The Government was therefore asked to inform the Committee of Experts of all measures taken to encourage the voluntary negociation without impediment of terms and conditions of employment.

Article 9

In its 1994 observation under Workmen's Compensation (Occupational Diseases) Convention, 1934 (No. 42), the Committee of Experts noted the Government's report and the comments made by the Congress of Argentinian Workers (CAT) in 1993, regarding the responsibility of the employer in the event of an industrial accident. According to CAT there is no legal assumption of responsibility of the employer; the victim is thus forced to prove the origin of the disease, contrary to the provisions laid down by the Convention. The Government is asked to provide detailed comments in its next report on these observations.

*

The Committee furthermore addressed direct requests to Argentina in 1992 on Convention Nos. 13, 105, 115 and 139, in 1993 on Convention Nos. 26, 32, 87 and 142 and in 1994 on Convention Nos. 1, 2, 14, 52, 100, 156 and 159.

AUSTRIA

Information concerning Austria was supplied in 1988.

The following relevant Conventions have been ratified and are in force for Austria (for full names see list of Conventions in Part II A above): Nos. 2, 11, 12, 13, 17, 18, 19, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 42, 81, 87, 88, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 105, 111, 122, 128, 135, 141 and 142.[4]

Article 6

In its 1994 observation under Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29) the Committee of Experts took note of the Government's information on employment of prisoners. Prison labour is carried out in workshops managed by private undertakings inside the prisons under supervision of the prison authority. The Government maintained that the consent of the prisoner was only required for work carried out outside the prison premises. However, the Committee stressed that the Convention requires the formal consent of prisoners who are to be placed at the disposal of private employers, in order to guarantee the respect of wages and social security. The Committee of Experts further noted with the information supplied about the on-going process of adopting a new Bill concerning the execution of sentences, which would substantially increase prisoners' remuneration. The Committee of Experts observed that the Austrian Congress of Chambers of Labour supported the view that the adoption of the Bill would facilitate the social rehabilitation and reintegration of the prisoner. The Government was therefore asked to report on any progress made in the legislative work.

---

[4]Austria made a conditional ratification of the following relevant Conventions: Nos. 1 and 30.

In its 1994 observation under Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111) the Committee of Experts noted with interest the measures taken by the Länder in order to give effect to the provisions of the Equality of Treatment Act. It also noted that within Parliament there were discussions on the possible amendment of the Equality of Treatment Act in order to strenghten the protection of women from sexual harassement and other descriminatory actions. The report also contained information about the Equality of Treatment Bill intended to eliminate discrimination of female federal state employees. The Government was asked to keep the Committee informed of the legal developments as well as of the application of the Equality of Treatment Act.

Article 7

In its 1994 observation under Minimum Wage-Fixing Machinery Convention, 1928 (No. 26) the Committee of Experts noted that in response to comments made by the Federal Chamber of Labour concerning the effect of withdrawal of negotiating mandates of employers, the Government maintained that the regulation of terms of employment and remuneration by collective agreement do not fall under the provisions of the Convention. However, since the employers' withdrawal of negotiating mandates for collective agreements are likely to effect wage levels, the Committee urged the Government to examine the consequences of such a withdrawal in further detail.

In its 1994 observation under Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 (No. 100) the Comittee of Experts noted with satisfaction that new collective agreements eliminated discriminatory wage rates and that a 1992 amendment to the Equality of Treatment Act incorporates the concept of "work of equal value". Taking in consideration the comments made by the Federal Chamber of Labour on the existing differences between mens' and womens' wages, the Committee asked the Government to keep it informed about the pratical impact of the new legislation. According to the Government neither the public authorities nor the legislative bodies have the power to intervene in collective negotiation, though the legality of the terms can be tried in a individual litigation by a labour court. In its next reports the Government was asked to supply information on such cases involving the principle of equal remuneration. The Committee of Experts also requested the Government to inform the Committee of any cases concerning redress of discriminatory wages brought before the labour courts, by virtue of section 6 of the Equality of Treatment Act.

Article 8

In its 1994 observation under Right to Organize and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 (No. 98), the Committee of Experts noted with regret that recent amendments did not introduce into the Collective Labour Relations Act of 1974 protection for workers in enterprises with fewer than five employees. It noted the Government's statement that although improvements have been made, the political climate does not allow for the general protection against unlawful dismissals for trade union activities

to extend to such enterprises. The Committee once again urged the Government to take necessary measures in view to provide adequate protection for all workers.

Article 9

In its 1994 observation under Social Security (Minimum Standards) Convention, 1952 (No. 102) the Committee of Experts noted that the Government does not intend to change the existing legislation on the suspension of unemployment benefit. The Committe also noted the call made by the Federal Chamber of Workers and Employees for the Government to modify the legislation. The Committee asked the Government to keep it informed in the matter.

*

The Committee of Experts furthermore addressed direct requests to Austria in 1992 on Convention No. 13, in 1993 on Convention Nos. 87, 99 and 135 and in 1994 on Convention Nos. 81, 100, 111, 122 and 128.

SURINAME

Information concerning Suriname has not been supplied previously.

The following relevant Conventions have been ratified and are in force for Suriname (for full names see list of Conventions in Part II A above): Nos. 11, 13, 14, 17, 19, 27, 29, 42, 62, 81, 87, 88, 96, 101, 105, 106, 118, 122, 135 and 151.

Article 7

In its 1994 observation under the Labour Inspection Convention, 1947 (No. 81) the Committee of Experts noted with interest that, with the technical assistance of the ILO, the Government is taking measures as to revise the labour legislation and improve the labour inspection service. However, the Committee of Experts expressed its concern about the insufficient statistical data available and the absence of annual reports from the labour inspection service since 1987 and asked that measures be taken for their publication and transmission to the ILO within the required time-limits.

Article 9

In its 1994 observation under the Workmen's Compensation (Accidents) Convention, 1925 (No. 17) the Committee of Experts noted the Government's information on the measures being taken towards the establishment of a national social security programme in conformity with international obligations. Furthermore, the Committee noted the call for ILO assistance. It asked the Government to indicate any progress achieved in the matter in its next report.

In its 1994 observation under the Workmen's Compensation (Occupational Diseases) Convention, 1934 (No. 42) the Committee of Experts repeated its

hope that, with the technical assistance of the ILO, the Government would revise its labour legislation, so that the existing list of occupational diseases include among the activities likely to cause anthrax infection the "loading and unloading or transport of merchandise" in general, in accordance with the Convention.

In its 1994 observation under the Equality of Treatment (Social Security) Convention, 1962 (No. 118) the Committee of Experts noted that the Government has asked the ILO for assistance to revise the labour legislation. The Committee of Experts once again hoped that the Government, in revising the national legislation, would ensure that employment injury pensions must be paid with no restrictions also in cases where the beneficiary resides abroad.

*

The Committee of Experts furthermore addressed direct requests to Suriname in 1992 on Convention Nos. 13 and 62, in 1993 on Convention Nos. 105, 112 and 122 and in 1994 on Convention Nos. 29 and 88.

2. Situation concerning Article 10 of the Covenant

ARGENTINA

The ILO has not previously provided information on the application by Argentina of this Article.

The following relevant Conventions have been ratified and are in force for Argentina (for full names see list of Conventions in Part II A above): Nos. 3, 5, 6, 7, 10, 13, 15, 16, 33, 58, 73, 77, 78, 79, 90 and 124.[5]

In its 1993 observation under Maternity Protection Convention, 1919 (No. 3) the Committee of Experts noted the information supplied by the Government on its previous requests. The Government was asked to provide further information on the granting of cash benefits for women during maternity leave.

SURINAME

The ILO has not previously provided information on the application by Suriname of this Article.

The following relevant Convention has been ratified and is in force for Suriname (for the full name see list of Conventions in Part II A above): No. 112.

*

The Committee of Experts addressed a direct request to the Government in 1993 on Convention No. 112.

---

[5]Argentina has denounced the following relevant Convention: No. 20.

UNITED KINGDOM

The ILO has previously provided information on the application by the United Kingdom of this article in 1981 and in 1991.

The following relevant Conventions have been ratified and are in force for the United Kingdom (for full names see list of Conventions in Part II A above): Nos. 5, 7, 10, 15, 16, 115 (Art. 7) and 124.[6]

*

The Committee of Experts addressed direct requests to the Government in 1992 on Convention No. 115 (Art. 7).

---

[6]The United Kingdom has denounced the following relevant Convention: No. 6.

ANNEX

Index of countries and of relevant information supplied by the ILO since 1978

Country	Articles 6-9 (Document reference)	Article 10 (Document reference)
Afghanistan	E/1986/60 E/1989/6 E/1990/9 E/1991/4	-
Australia	E/1979/33 E/1985/63	E/1981/41 E/1986/60
Austria	E/1988/6	E/1981/41 E/1987/59
Barbados	E/1982/41	E/1982/41
Belgium	E/1994/63	E/1994/63
Bulgaria	E/1980/35 E/1985/63	E/1983/40 E/1988/6
Belarus, Republic of	E/1979/33 E/1985/63	E/1981/41 E/1987/59
Cameroon	-	E/1988/6
Canada	E/1982/41 E/1988/6 E/1989/6	E/1994/5
Chile	E/1979/33 E/1985/63	E/1981/41 E/1988/6
Colombia	E/1979/33 E/1985/63	E/1990/9
Costa Rica	E/1990/9 E/1991/4	E/1990/9
Cyprus	E/1979/33 E/1985/63	E/1981/41 E/1986/60 E/1989/6
Czech and Slovak Federal Republic	E/1979/33 E/1986/60	E/1981/41 E/1987/59
Denmark	E/1979/33 E/1985/63	E/1981/41 E/1987/59

Country	Articles 6-9 (Document reference)	Article 10 (Document reference)
Dominican Republic	E/1990/9 E/1991/4	E/1990/9 E/1991/4
Ecuador	E/1978/27 E/1985/63	E/1990/90 E/1991/4
Finland	E/1979/33 E/1985/63	E/1981/41 E/1986/60
France	E/1986/60	E/1989/6
German Democratic Republic	E/1978/27 E/1985/63	E/1981/41 E/1987/59
Germany, Federal Republic of	E/1979/33 E/1986/60	E/1981/41 E/1987/59
Hungary	E/1978/27 E/1985/63	E/1986/60
Iceland	E/1994/5	-
India	E/1986/60	-
Iran, Islamic Republic of	E/1978/27	E/1994/5
Iraq	E/1985/63	E/1981/41 E/1986/60
Italy	E/1982/41	-
Jamaica	E/1980/35 E/1989/6	E/1989/6
Japan	E/1985/63	E/1987/59
Jordan	E/1987/59	E/1987/59
Kenya	E/1994/63	E/1994/63
Luxembourg	E/1990/9	E/1990/9
Madagascar	E/1981/41 E/1985/63	E/1986/60
Mexico	E/1985/63 E/1994/5	E/1990/9 E/1994/5
Mongolia	E/1978/27 E/1985/63	E/1981/41 E/1987/59

Country	Articles 6-9 (Document reference)	Article 10 (Document reference)
Morocco	E/1994/63	E/1994/63
Netherlands	E/1989/6	E/1989/6
Netherlands (Antilles)	E/1987/59	-
New Zealand	E/1994/5	-
Nicaragua	E/1986/60	E/1994/5
Norway	E/1979/33 E/1985/63	E/1981/41 E/1988/6
Panama	E/1988/6 E/1989/6 E/1990/9 E/1991/4 E/1992/4	E/1981/41 E/1988/6 E/1989/6 E/1991/4
Peru	E/1985/63	-
Philippines	E/1978/27 E/1985/63	-
Poland	E/1979/33 E/1986/60	E/1981/41 E/1987/59 E/1989/6
Romania	E/1979/33 E/1985/63	E/1981/41 E/1988/6
Rwanda	E/1985/63 E/1989/6	E/1986/60
Senegal	E/1994/5	E/1981/41
Spain	E/1980/35 E/1985/63	E/1982/41 E/1986/60
Sweden	E/1978/27 E/1985/63	E/1981/41 E/1987/59
Syrian Arab Republic	E/1980/35 E/1990/9 E/1992/4	E/1981/41 E/1990/9
Tanzania	-	E/1981/41
Trinidad and Tobago	E/1989/6	E/1989/6
Tunisia	E/1978/27	E/1988/6 E/1989/6

Ukrainian SSR	E/1979/33 E/1985/63	E/1982/41 E/1986/60
United Kingdom	E/1978/27 E/1985/63	E/1981/41 E/1991/4
United Kingdom (Non-metropolitan territories)	E/1979/33 E/1985/63	E/1982/41
Uruguay	E/1994/5 E/1994/63	E/1994/63
USSR	E/1979/33 E/1985/63	E/1981/41 E/1987/59
Venezuela	E/1985/63	E/1986/60
Vietnam	E/1994/5	-
Yemen	E/1990/9 E/1991/4	E/1990/9 E/1991/4
Yugoslavia	E/1983/40 E/1985/63	E/1983/40
Zaire	E/1988/6	E/1988/6
Zambia	-	E/1986/60

E/1995/6

Readex
Fiche

UNITED NATIONS

E

Economic and Social Council

Distr.
GENERAL

E/1995/6
22 December 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Organizational session of 1995
18 January and 7-10 February 1995

ELECTIONS

Election of one member of the International Narcotics Control Board under the provisions of article 10, paragraph 5, of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol

Note by the Secretary-General

Election of one member from among the candidates nominated by Governments to fill the vacancy arising from the death of Raoof Ali Khan (Pakistan), for a term ending on 1 March 1997

1. On 8 August 1994, the Secretary-General was informed of the death of Raoof Ali Khan (Pakistan), a member of the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB), whose term was to expire on 1 March 1997.

2. Article 10, paragraph 5, of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol, reads as follows:

> "Where a vacancy occurs on the Board during the term of office of a member, the Council shall fill such vacancy as soon as possible and in accordance with the applicable provisions of article 9, by electing another member for the remainder of the term."

3. Since Raoof Ali Khan was elected by the Economic and Social Council in 1991 from among the candidates nominated by Governments, the member to be elected to fill the remainder of his term should be elected from a list of candidates nominated by Governments.

4. In accordance with established procedure, the Secretary-General, in a note dated 2 September 1994, invited States Members of the United Nations and Parties to the Single Convention that are not Members of the United Nations to nominate up to two candidates, with a view to filling the post for the remainder of the term, which would have expired on 1 March 1997.

5. As at 15 December 1994, 24 candidates had been proposed by Governments. Their names are given below, in alphabetical order.

Name	Proposed by
AKSIN, Mustafa	Turkey
AL FARIS, Abdullah Abdul-Rahman	Kuwait
AL GERMOZI, Ahmed	Yemen
BURIL, Tomás	Czech Republic
CORTES-MARAMBA, Nelia	Philippines
DIALLO, Fatoumata Oury	Guinea
EMAFO, Philip O.	Nigeria
GENTLES, Errol G.	Jamaica
KCHOUK, Mohsen	Tunisia
KEAN, Clair	Jamaica
KHAN, Dil Jan	Pakistan
LAMAS PUCCIO, Luis	Peru
MARTINEC, Ludevit	Slovakia
MOHSEN, Ahmed Ali	Yemen
MOTOHASHI, Nobuo	Japan
NATH OJHA, Yogendra	Nepal
OKRUHLICA, Lubomir	Slovakia
PADILLA, Corazón P.	Philippines
RANASINGHE, Parinda	Sri Lanka
RICHTER, Jirí	Czech Republic
SHERALIEV, Yulbars	Uzbekistan
TULEVSKI, Ivan	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
VASCONEZ SUAREZ, Luis A.	Ecuador
WIENIAWSKI, Witold	Poland

6. The biographical information that Governments transmitted with their communications proposing the candidates is contained in annex I. Information on meetings of the Board in 1994, on payments to members and on present membership is contained in annex II.

Annex I

BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION ON CANDIDATES FOR ELECTION TO THE INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL BOARD

Mustafa Aksin (Turkey)

Date of birth: 1931.

Education: Bachelor of Arts, Robert College, Istanbul; Degree in law, Faculty of Law, Ankara; Master of Arts, Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, Massachusetts.

Present post: Senior lecturer and Dean of Students, Bilkent University, Ankara.

Previous posts: Ambassador to Kenya, Syrian Arab Republic and Yugoslavia; Permanent Representative to the United Nations (1988-1993); Deputy Under-Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (1982-1985).

Meetings attended: Several sessions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council; six meetings of the Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Programme (Vice-Chairman in 1971, Chairman in 1972); Chairman of the Technical Cooperation Committee of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development; second session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

Abdullah Abdul-Rahman Al Faris (Kuwait)

Date of birth: 1940.

Education: Diploma in Police Sciences, Police Academy, Egypt.

Present post: Director-General, General Directorate for Criminal Investigations.

Previous post: Assistant Director-General, General Directorate for Criminal Investigations.

Honours: Bronze Medal; Silver Medal; Gold Medal; Liberation Medal.

Meetings attended: Conference of the Directors of Investigations of the States of the Gulf Cooperation Council; General Assembly of the International Criminal Police Organization (ICPO/Interpol), Aruba; Conference against Terrorism, ICPO/Interpol headquarters; Conference on Drug Control, secretariat of the Council of Arab Ministers of the Interior; Conference of Arab Ministers of the Interior, Tunisia; Ministerial Conference on Organized Transnational Crime, Naples.

Ahmed Al Germozi (Yemen)

Date of birth: 1941.

Education: Bachelor of Science in Law and Sharia (Islamic Law).

Present post: Deputy Director of the Criminal Investigation Department, Ministry of Interior.

Previous posts: Head, Criminal Investigation Department (1963-1965 and 1974-1977); Vice-President of Intelligence Office (1970-1972); Director of Immigration and Passport Control (1972-1974); Head of Central Security (1978-1979); Head of Security, Marib (1982).

Publications: Numerous articles concerning security measures and affairs.

Meetings attended: International Conference on Drug and Alcohol Addiction, Bangkok; Conference on Drug and Alcohol Addiction, Bahrain; Narcotics Convention, Harare (1994).

Tomás Buril (Czech Republic)

Date of birth: 1956.

Education: Graduated from Medical Faculty, Charles University, Prague (1976-1983); postgraduate specialization in infectious diseases and epidemiology.

Present post: Head of the International Department, National Drugs Intelligence Service (the central office for drug-related information in the Czech Republic).

Previous posts: Tutor research technician, Charles University, Prague (since 1983); Chief of Public Health and Hygiene, National Institute of Health, Prague.

Publications: Hygiene and Epidemiology for Students.

Meetings attended: Meeting of the Council of Europe on Drugs Epidemiology, Bojnice (1992); International Conference on Narcotic Drugs on the Balkan Route, Budapest (1992); Joint Conference of the Dublin Group on Cooperation in Drug Control Efforts, Sofia (1993); International Conference on Anabolic Steroids, Prague (1993); thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, Vienna (1993 and 1994).

Nelia Cortés-Maramba (Philippines)

Date of birth: 1935.

Education: Doctor of Medicine, University of the Philippines; Postgraduate residency training in pediatrics, Children's Hospital, Louisville, Kentucky, (1961-1962); University of Kansas Medical Center, Kansas City, Kansas, (1962-1963); Medical College of Georgia, Augusta, Georgia, United States of America (1963-1964).

Present posts: Professor, Department of Pharmacology, and Clinical Professor, Department of Pediatrics, Philippines General Hospital, University of the Philippines, Manila; Head, National Poisons Control and Information Service, Philippines General Hospital (1991 to present); Vice-Chairperson, National Drug Committee, Department of Health; member, Committee on Drugs and Other Matters, and Dangerous Drugs Board (1992 to present); member, WHO Advisory Panel on Drug Dependence and Alcohol Problems (1985 to present).

Previous posts: Chair, Department of Pharmacology, College of Medicine, University of the Philippines (1975-1983); member, Ad Hoc Technical Committee, Dangerous Drugs Board (1978-1985) and Committee on Listing and Delisting of Drugs (1986-1991); Chairperson, Technical Advisory Committee on Drugs, Department of Health (1979-1983); member, WHO Advisory Committee on Medical Research, western Pacific region (1981-1984); Chairperson, Drugs and Therapeutic Committee, Philippines General Hospital (1979-1987); Chairperson, Committee on Research Implementation and Development, College of Medicine, University of the Philippines (1990-1992).

Publications: Forty-three publications, including Guidebook on the Proper Use of Medicinal Plants (1993) and Algorithm of Common Poisoning (1991).

Honours: Most Outstanding Researcher, University of the Philippines (1993); Life Achievement Award in Medical Research, National Research Council of the Philippines (1992); President Corazón Aquino and Civil Service Commission Lingkod Bayan Award (1988).

Meetings attended: Thirty-nine international meetings from 1968 to 1994 on, inter alia, toxicology, drug dependence and medicinal plants.

Fatoumata Oury Diallo (Guinea)

Date of birth: 1954.

Education: Doctorate in Pharmacy, University of Conakry; training courses for chemists organized by the Drug Enforcement Agency of the Government of the United States of America (1989 and 1990); advanced training course in the analysis of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances at the toxicology laboratory, University of Dakar (1989); training course in forensic toxicology, Luxembourg (1992).

Present posts: Head of Toxicology-Pathology Laboratory Section, National Public Health Laboratory; expert drugs analyst for specialized services, Public Welfare and Narcotics Police, Criminal Investigation Department, Ministry of Justice; lecturer in toxicology and plant pharmacology, Faculty of Pharmacy, University of Conakry.

Previous posts: Research and Analysis Division, Pharmaguinée, Chief of the following sections: Medicinal Plants (1977-1981), Medicinal Plants and Medical Library (1981-1984) and Toxicology-Quality Control Department (1984-1990); expert drugs and psychotropic substances analyst for specialized services; lecturer, Faculty of Pharmacy, University of Conakry (1984-1990).

Membership: Secretary-General of the Executive Bureau of the Guinean Association for Socio-Vocational Rehabilitation of Drug Addicts (since 1988); Member of the Third World Organization for Women in Science (since 1993).

Publications: Published, inter alia, "Laboratory tests for narcotic drugs" (1992); "Practice of drug identification" (1990); "Drugs and drug addiction in Guinea" (1994).

Meetings attended: Interministerial Commission on the Development of Drugs Legislation as part of the Public Health Code, Conakry (1987); Second, Third and Fourth Training Courses on Drug Abuse for West African French-Speaking Countries, Abidjan and Dakar (1988, 1989 and 1990); seminar on drug control for ministries of the interior and health, Conakry; and training courses (acting as trainer) for drug enforcement agents (1991 and 1994).

Philip Onagwele Emafo (Nigeria)

Date of birth: 1936.

Education: Diploma in Pharmacy, Nigerian College of Arts, Science and Technology, Ibadan; Bachelor of Pharmacy (Honours), University of London; Doctor of Philosophy in Biochemistry, University of Ibadan.

Present post: Member of the WHO Expert Advisory Panel on the International Pharmacopoeia and Pharmaceutical Preparations (1979 to present).

Previous posts: Lecturer, School of Pharmacy, Zaria, Nigeria (1964-1966); lecturer in biochemistry, University of Ibadan (1969-1971); lecturer and senior lecturer in pharmaceutical microbiology and biochemistry, University of Benin, Benin City, Nigeria; consultant to INCB, Vienna, on assistance programmes to African countries (1989, 1991 and 1992); consultant to UNDCP, Vienna, in developing a training curriculum for drug inspectors (1993).

Publications: Numerous articles.

Meetings attended: Rapporteur-General, International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, Vienna (1987); member of the Expert Group Meeting on the Enhancement of the Efficiency of the United Nations Structure for Drug Abuse Control (1990); member of the Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Advisory Group to assess

strengths and weaknesses of global drug control efforts, appointed by the Executive Director, UNDCP (1994); member of the Expert Committee on Drug Dependence of WHO (1992 and 1994); member of the Nigerian delegation to the World Health Assembly (1978, 1979, 1987 and 1988); head, Nigerian delegation to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (1978, 1980, 1981, 1983-1988) and Chairman of the tenth special session of the Commission (1988); resource person for the Training Course for Drug Inspectors in Africa, Tunis (1994).

Errol Gaston Gentles (Jamaica)

Date of birth: 1947.

Education: Bachelor of Laws (Second-class Honours), University of the West Indies.

Present post: Attorney-at-law, Supreme Court of Judicature of Jamaica, and Attorney-at-law, State of New York, United States of America.

Previous post: Head, Narcotics Division, Jamaica Constabulary Force.

Publication: "Treaties on crime and violence in Jamaica: causes and solutions".

Meetings attended: Commission on Narcotic Drugs, Vienna (1989); Narcotic Enforcement Conference, Guadeloupe (1990); Drug Enforcement, Georgia, United States of America (1989); Inter-American Conference for Drug Enforcement Officers, Ottawa, Canada (1989); International Drug Enforcement Conference, Mexico (1990) and Colombia (1991).

Mohsen Kchouk (Tunisia)

Date of birth: 1927.

Education: Doctor of Pharmacy, Faculty of Pharmacy, Marseilles; Diploma in Biochemistry and Toxicology, Faculty of Sciences, Marseilles; Diploma in Bacteriology and Immunology, Pasteur Institute, Paris.

Present post: Vice-President, International Narcotics Control Board.

Previous posts: Assistant, and subsequently Chief of Laboratory, Pasteur Institute, Tunis (1955-1962); founder of the National Drug Laboratory, Ministry of Interior (1962-1963); Deputy Director, Pasteur Institute (1963-1972); participated in the elaboration of the following laws: the 1969 Tunisian Drug Law (1968), the Tunisian Law concerning pharmaceutical careers (1972), the law concerning the manufacture of veterinary medicines, and laws and regulations for the manufacture and registration of medicines; Director, National Institute of Health (Laboratory Section); responsible for biochemical courses at the Medical Faculty, Tunis; legal expert in toxicology; Director, Pharmaceutical Division, Director, Biological Section, and General Health Inspector, Ministry of Health.

Publications: Author of 47 scientific publications.

Professional associations: Member of the French Society of Biology, and the French Society of Toxicology and Legal Medicines.

Honours: Officer of the Order of the Republic of Tunisia.

Meetings attended: Several national and international meetings, inter alia, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (1962-1975); representative of Tunisia at the United Nations Conference for the adoption of a Convention on Psychotropic Substances; INCB sessions (since 1977).

Clair Kean (Jamaica)

Date of birth: 1935.

Education: Bachelor of Arts (Honours) in Economic History, University of Exeter, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Present post: On pre-retirement leave.

Previous posts: Permanent Secretary, Ministry of National Security and Justice, Jamaica (1984-1994).

Honours: Order of Distinction in the rank of Commander (C.D.) for service to the Jamaica Public Service.

Meetings attended: American Specialized Conference on Traffic in Narcotic Drugs, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (1986); representative of Jamaica to several sessions of the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission of the Organization of American States (1989-1994); United Nations World Ministerial Summit to Reduce the Demand for Drugs and to Combat the Cocaine Threat, London (1990); head, delegation of Jamaica to the second Interregional Meeting of Heads of National Drug Control Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEA), Vienna (1989); head, delegation of Jamaica to the thirty-fourth and thirty-seventh sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs; World Ministerial Summit on the Creation of an Effective Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, Versailles, France (1991).

Dil Jan Khan (Pakistan)

Date of birth: 1934.

Education: Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Master of Arts (Political Science).

Present post: Secretary, Narcotics Control Division, Government of Pakistan.

Previous posts: Secretary, States and Frontier Regions, Government of Pakistan (1990-1993); Secretary, Interior Division, Government of Pakistan (1990);

Additional Secretary, Ministry of Interior, Government of Pakistan (1986-1990); Counsellor, Embassy of Pakistan, Kabul (1973-1978); First Secretary, Embassy of Pakistan, Kabul (1972).

Membership: President of International Club, Kabul; Dean of Counsellor/Administration Corps Afghanistan; member of Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee.

Meetings attended: Inter alia, seminar on replacement of opium poppy cultivation, Bangkok (1987); head, delegation of Pakistan to the forty-first through forty-fourth sessions of the Executive Committee of UNHCR, Geneva (1990-1993); workshop of the UNHCR Asian-African Consultative Committee (1991); UNHCR meeting (1991); Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee, New Delhi (1991); World Food Programme Authority, World Food Programme headquarters (1992); talks on relief assistance for Afghan Refugees, Geneva and Washington (1993); head, delegation of Pakistan to the reconvened thirty-sixth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, Vienna (1993), and to the thirty-seventh session of the Commission (1994); technical consultation between Pakistan and India under the auspices of UNDCP to cooperate in drug control activities, Vienna (1994); First Policy-level Meeting on Technical Cooperation between Pakistan and India (1994).

Luis Lamas Puccio (Peru)

Date of birth: 1949.

Education: Law studies and lawyer by profession; course in legal studies (1982-1983), School of Postgraduate Studies, San Marcos National University, Peru; course in international economic law, Pontifical Catholic University of Peru (1986); master's degree in criminal law, San Marcos National University (1993-1994).

Present posts: Adviser, Information and Education Centre for Drug Abuse Prevention; honorary consultant on legal aspects of the drug problem, UNDCP Control Programme Office, Lima.

Previous posts: Teacher of economic criminal law, prison law and criminology, Pontifical Catholic University of Peru; teacher of criminology, Training Centre of the National Prison Institute of Peru (1982).

Publications: "Drug legislation in the Penal Code" (1991); "Drug trafficking and money laundering" (1992); "Economic criminal law, with reference to the Penal Code" (1993); as well as over 200 articles dealing with criminal law, drug trafficking and related subjects published in specialized magazines and periodicals in Peru and internationally.

Meetings attended: Inter alia, sixth, seventh and eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Caracas (1980), Milan (1985) and Havana (1990); Inter-American Committee on Drug Abuse, Guatemala City (1985); international course on criminal justice, United States of America (1987); seminar on effective measures to combat drug offences,

San José, Costa Rica (1988); expert group meeting to draft the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, Geneva (1988); narcotics control seminar, Tokyo (1989); meetings of Heads of National Law Enforcement Agencies on Drug Abuse and Illicit Drug Trafficking, Santiago (1988) and Lima (1989); judicial seminars on drugs organized by the Drug Enforcement Agency, Lima (1985, 1987, 1988); Subcommittee of the Committee on Crime Prevention, Geneva and Havana (1990); negotiation meetings for the Convention on Biological Diversity, Geneva (1989 and 1991), Madrid (1990), Rio de Janeiro (1991) and Nairobi (1990); seminar on the Andean Parliament and money laundering, La Paz (1994); drafting group meeting on the preliminary draft of the National Drug Prevention and Control Plan, Lima (1994); meeting on drug trafficking in Latin America, Guayaquil, Ecuador (1994).

Ludevit Martinec (Slovakia)

Date of birth: 1943.

Education: Bachelor of Science in Pharmacy, Comenius University, Bratislava, former Czechoslovakia (1961-1966); Master of Science in Natural Sciences, Comenius University (1966-1967); Doctorate in Pharmacy, Comenius University (1974-1980); Management Courses, Belgium and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (1992-1993).

Present posts: Director, State Institute for the Control of Drugs, Bratislava, Slovakia; head of department, Postgraduate Institute.

Previous posts: Director, Drug Research Institute, Modra, Slovakia (1990-1992); Director, Assistant Professor, Criminalistic Institute, Police Academy, Prague (1983-1990); Director, Criminalistic and Forensic Institute, Ministry of Interior, Bratislava (1980-1982); Director, Criminalistic Institute, Ministry of Interior, Bratislava (1972-1979); expert, State Institute for the Control of Drugs, Bratislava (1969-1972); expert, LECIVA Pharmaceutical Factory, Prague (1966-1969).

Publications: Application of Natural and Technical Sciences in Criminalistics (1989); a number of scientific papers and lectures dealing with chemistry, pharmacy, drug control, drug abuse, environmental hazards and forensic sciences.

Honours: Medal and awards of the Slovak Pharmaceutical Society and five medals and awards of the Ministry of Interior for achievements in the forensic sciences and criminalistics.

Membership: Member of the Editorial Board, Journal of Criminalistics and Journal of Pharmacists and Drug Bulletin; Chairman of various sections of the Slovak Pharmaceutical Society, Slovak Chemical Society and Criminalistic Society; Expert, Advisory Panel, Pharmacopoeia Internationalis and Pharmaceuticals (1993 to present); and member, WHO Management Advisory Committee of the Action Programme on Essential Drugs (1993 to present).

Meetings attended: Numerous conferences on the synthesis and analysis of drugs, as well as symposiums on chromatography, drug stability and criminalistics; WHO and UNDCP meetings (1993 and 1994).

Ahmed Ali Mohsen (Yemen)

Date of birth: 1953.

Education: Bachelor of Science in Law; Diploma in Law, Germany (1980-1982); Master in Law (1989).

Present posts: Deputy Director, Department of External Relations and International Criminal Police Matters.

Previous posts: Director, Civil Status and Registry Department, Aden and Lahg; the Director of Police, Lahg; General Manager of the High Institute of Police Officers, Ministry of Interior.

Meetings attended: Several meetings and conferences on drug control.

Nobuo Motohashi (Japan)

Date of birth: 1927.

Education: Bachelor of Pharmaceutical Sciences, School of Medicine, University of Tokyo; postgraduate studies, University of Tokyo (1979-1982); Doctor of Pharmaceutical Sciences.

Present posts: Director and Adviser to the Board, Boehringer Ingelheim Corporation East Asia; Special Adviser, Nippon Boehringer Ingelheim Co., Ltd.

Previous posts: Assistant Professor, Department of Legal Medicine, Tokyo Medical and Dental University (1955-1964); Assistant Professor, Department of Biochemistry, Albert Einstein College of Medicine, United States of America (1961-1963); Senior Science Research Officer, Science and Technology Agency, Prime Minister's Office (1964-1969); Director of Inspection Division, Bureau of Pharmaceutical Affairs, Ministry of Health and Welfare (1969-1971); Director of Narcotics Division, Bureau of Pharmaceutical Affairs, Ministry of Health and Welfare (1971-1975); Councillor for Pharmaceutical Affairs, Ministry of Health and Welfare (1975-1979); Director, Adverse Drug Reaction Injury Relief Fund (1979-1982); Member of INCB (1981); President and Director, Nippon Boehringer Ingelheim Co., Ltd. (1985-1987); Chairman and Director, Nippon Boehringer Ingelheim Co., Ltd. (1987-1994).

Publications: Inter alia, Guidebook to the Handling of Poisonous and Deleterious Substances (1975); The Countermeasures for Dependence-producing Drugs in Japan (1974); Drug Abuse in Japan (1977); Chemistry and Licit Drug Use (1978).

Meetings attended: Meeting of Specialists on Methodologies for Evaluation of Mass Media Programmes for Prevention of Drug Abuse, UNESCO (1973); representative of the Government of Japan to various sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (1973-1979); HONLEA meetings, Asia and the Pacific, (1974-1977); twenty-ninth session of INCB, Vienna (1981).

Yogendra Nath Ojha (Nepal)

Date of birth: 1939.

Education: M.A., Michigan State University.

Present post: Retired as Home Secretary in November 1992 after 33 years in government service.

Previous posts: Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs (1991-1992); Acting Chief Officer, Special Police Department (1991); Member-Secretary, Constituency Delineating Commission (1990-1991); Chief Narcotics Control Officer, Ministry of Home Affairs (1988-1991); Additional Secretary, Ministry of Housing and Physical Planning (1987-1988); Joint Secretary, Ministry of Local Development (1983-1987); Chief District Officer, Kathmandu District (1982-1983); Chief District Officer, various districts (1970-1980).

Publications: Integrated Rural Development in Nepal and several papers, including "Drug menace - a problem of global concern", Narcotics Control Bulletin (1993).

Honours: Gorkha Dakshina Bahu Class 3 Decoration (1987); Trisakti Patta Class 4 Decoration (1978); Gorkha Dakshina Bahu Class 4 Decoration (1972); Beyond War Award of the United States Peace Corps (1988); Disaster Victim Rescue and Relief Medal (1993).

Meetings attended: Fourth Consultation Meeting on the Community Water Supply and Sanitation, WHO, Geneva (1988); International Ministerial Conference on the Control and Prevention of Drug Abuse and Drug Trafficking, London (1989); SAARC Technical Committee Meeting on the Control and Prevention of Narcotic Drugs, Karachi, Pakistan (1989); Interregional Conference on the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction, Japan (1990); various meetings at the national level related to the control and prevention of narcotic drugs, organized by the Government, non-governmental organizations and other concerned agencies.

Lubomir Okruhlica (Slovakia)

Date of birth: 1952.

Education: Doctor of Medicine, specialization in psychiatry; Doctor of Philosophy in Ethnopsychiatry.

Present post: Deputy Director, Centre for Treatment of Drug Dependencies, Bratislava, Slovakia.

Previous posts: Acting Head, Department of Psychiatry, School of Medicine, University of Zambia, Lusaka (1992); United Nations Volunteer Specialist and World Health Project Coordinator, Zambia (1991-1993).

Publication: "The Implementation of ICD-IO, Chapter V, in Zambia", WHO and United Nations Development Programme, Lusaka (1993).

Meetings attended: National Methadone Conference, Washington, D.C. (1994); Seminar on Health and Community, Salzburg, Austria (1994); Twenty-first International Institute on Prevention and Treatment of Drug Dependence, Prague.

Corazón Ples Padilla (Philippines)

Date of birth: 1927.

Education: Doctor of Education; Master of Science in Pharmaceutical Chemistry; Bachelor of Science in Pharmacy.

Present posts: Dean, College of Pharmacy, the Philippine Women's University; Chairperson, Task Force for Training Pharmacy Assistants, Philippine Health Research Development Foundation; Accreditor, Philippine Accrediting Association of Schools, Colleges and Universities.

Previous posts: Assistant Dean, Philippine Women's University, College of Pharmacy (1983-1986); Finance Officer, Philwomenian Pharmacy (1983-1993); Senior Research Assistant, Philippine Women's University, Science Research Center (1975-1976); proprietor/pharmacist, Padilla Pharmacy (1955-1962).

Publications: "Abstract on some components of the extract from the flowers of Jasminum Sambac (Linn.) Ait (Sampaguita): their extraction, identification and utilization"; The Pharmacy Internship Program in the Philippines: an assessment; "The Generics law and the pharmacists"; and "the role of the pharmacy profession in the development of maternal and child health care in the Philippines".

Honours: Award for Pharmaceutical Education; awards of the Federation of Asian Pharmaceutical Associations, Bangkok (1994); University Distinguished Service Award, Philippine Women's University (1993); award of the Federation of Asian Pharmacists, Bali, Indonesia (1988).

Meetings attended: National Academy of Science and Technology, sixteenth annual scientific meeting on the theme "Visions for Philippines 2000" (1994); meeting on the role of the pharmacist in environmental health (1994); meeting on direct compression technology (1994); meeting on HIV/cancer prevention for Filipino women (1993); meeting on enhancing productivity through research (1993); meeting on new dimensions in pharmacy practice (1992); and meeting on values education: a tool for pharmacists' success (1990).

Parinda Ranasinghe (Sri Lanka)

Date of birth: 1926.

Education: Arts and Law (London); advocacy (Sri Lanka).

Present post: Retired from the Office of the Chief Justice, Sri Lanka (1991).

Previous posts: Magistrate, District Judge and Judge of High Court (1958-1977); Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Justice (1977-1978); Judge and President, Court of Appeal (1978-1982); Chief Justice, Sri Lanka (1988-1991).

Meetings attended: Conference of Chief Justices of the United States of America, Maine (1988) and Philadelphia (1991); National Conference on Dispute Resolution, Baltimore (1988); Fifth International Appellate Judges' Conference, Washington, D.C. (1990); Eighth United Nations Conference on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Havana (1990); Fourteenth World Law Conference, Beijing (1990); World Law Conference on Human Rights, New Delhi (1990); Conference for Judges, under the auspices of the World Intellectual Property Organization, Islamabad (1986).

Jirí Richter (Czech Republic)

Date of birth: 1958.

Education: Faculty of Education, Charles University, Prague (1981-1987).

Present posts: Director, National Drugs Intelligence Service (central office for drug-related information); member, Inter-Ministerial Anti-Drug Commission, and head of its working group.

Previous posts: Officer entrusted with establishment of the former Czechoslovakian Narcotics Office (CNO), Ministry of Interior (since 1991); head of the International Department of CNO (1992); shared responsibility for strengthening the Inter-Ministerial Anti-Drug Commission of the Ministry of Interior; liaison officer of the Czech Republic for international projects and organizations, such as UNDCP, the Pompidou Group, the PHARE Project, the Council of Europe and the European Community, before the establishment of the Inter-Ministerial Anti-Drug Commission.

Publications: "Present drug situation in the Czech Republic" (1993).

Meetings attended: Drugs Conference (1993); Second Conference on European Drugs Routes (1993); thirty-seventh session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, Vienna (1994).

Yulbars Sheraliev (Uzbekistan)

Date of birth: 1947.

Education: Graduated from Samarkand State University, Law Faculty (1978).

Present post: Adviser (private practice).

Previous posts: Chief, State Customs Committee, and Deputy Chairman, State Tax Committee, Uzbekistan (1994); First Deputy Chairman, State Customs Committee, Uzbekistan (1992-1994); Officer of the Justice Board of Uzbekistan dealing with organized crime and drugs (1970-1992).

Meetings attended: Customs Cooperation Council, Brussels (1993); Conference of ECO countries to consider a drug control plan for central Asia, Islamabad (1993).

Ivan Tulevski (the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia)

Date of birth: 1938.

Education: School of Medicine, University of Skopje; specialization in neuropsychiatry, School of Medicine, University of Zagreb; Postdoctoral training, Centre of Alcoholism and Drug Addictions, Zagreb.

Present post: Head, Centre for Treatment and Prevention of Drug Abuse, Hospital for Mental and Nervous Diseases, Skopje.

Previous posts: Head, Day Hospital for Alcoholism and Drug Abuse; Head, Department of Epidemiology and Statistics.

Publications: Inter alia, "What are drug addictions?" (1979); "Methadone maintenance - What has been done and what could be done?" (1993); "Alcoholism and drug addictions in Macedonia" (1986).

Meetings attended: Inter alia, International Institute on the Prevention of Alcoholism, Milan (1968), Lausanne (1970), Berlin (1971) and Belgrade (1979); International Institute on the Prevention of Drug Addictions, Lausanne (1970); meeting on the theme "Drug abuse control: a project for Yugoslav administrators", United States of America (1987); meeting on the theme "Abuse of alcohol: strategies toward control", Salzburg (1986).

Luis Antonio Vásconez Suárez (Ecuador)

Date of birth: 1940.

Education: Doctoral degree in medicine, State University of Guayaquil (1968); specialized postgraduate studies in forensic medicine, Cologne Institute of Forensic Medicine, Germany (1975-1977).

Present posts: Regional head of the National Council for the Control of Narcotic and Psychotropic Substances, Guayaquil; National Director for the Rehabilitation and Treatment of Drug-Dependent Persons; Professor of Medical Law at the State University of Guayaquil; and Assistant Director, Institute of Criminology, State University of Guayaquil.

Previous posts: Forensic medical officer for traffic cases; founder and director of the national forensic medical system, Office of the State Attorney-General; and forensic medical adviser.

Publications: Forensic medical textbook for the use of prosecutors, physicians and judges; and articles on social problems of a medical nature.

Meetings attended: World Congress on Forensic Medicine, Caracas (1977) and Mexico City; Madrid Medical Symposium (1992); Costa Rican Colloquium on Forensic Medicine; International Seminar on Drugs and Precursors, Canada (1994); Inter-American Meeting on Forensic Medicine and Medical Ethics, Cuba (1990).

Witold Wieniawski (Poland)

Date of birth: 1926.

Education: Doctor of Pharmacy, Medical Academy, Warsaw (1959); postdoctoral fellow of the United States National Institute of Health, Ohio State University, Columbus (1965-1967); Professor of Pharmaceutical Sciences (1983).

Present posts: Chairman, Polish Pharmacopoeia Commission; President, Polish Pharmaceutical Society; member, WHO Expert Advisory Panel on the International Pharmacopoeia; member of several scientific societies; corresponding member of the Academy of Pharmacy (France).

Previous posts: Scientist (1959-1965), Secretary for Research (1970-1974) and Deputy Director (1983-1989), Institute of Drug Control, Warsaw; Senior Pharmaceutical Officer and, subsequently, Chief Pharmaceutical Officer, Pharmaceutical Unit, World Health Organization, Geneva (1974-1981).

Publications: Numerous papers on the chemistry of biologically active substances and on the international control of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

Meetings attended: Delegate of Poland to several sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs; member of the Polish delegation to the plenipotentiary conferences for the adoption of a Convention on Psychotropic Substances, Vienna

(1971), for the amendment of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, Geneva (1972) and for the adoption of the Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, Vienna (1988); member of the intergovernmental expert group on the preparation of the 1988 Convention and delegate of Poland to the review group involved in the formulation of article 12 of that Convention ("Precursors and solvents"); International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, Vienna (1987); meetings of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEA), Europe (1990, 1993); and various seminars and meetings of the Pompidou Group, including the Ministerial Conference, Oslo (1991).

Annex II

NUMBER, DURATION AND PLACE OF MEETINGS, PAYMENTS AND PRESENT MEMBERSHIP OF THE INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL BOARD

1. The Board shall meet as often as, in its opinion, may be necessary for the proper discharge of its functions, but shall hold at least two sessions in each calendar year (Single Convention, art. 11, para. 2).

2. The duration of each session varies from one to three weeks. In 1994, the following sessions were held:

Fifty-sixth session, 9-19 May

Fifty-seventh session, 31 October-17 November

3. The sessions are normally held in the headquarters of the Board's secretariat in Vienna (Vienna International Centre).

4. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2491 (XXIII) of 21 December 1968, the members of the Board receive a per diem allowance while participating in Board sessions or in official missions. As of August 1994, this allowance in Vienna is US$ 277 per day. Members' travelling expenses are defrayed by the United Nations according to current administrative practice.

5. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 35/218 of 17 December 1980, members of the Board receive honoraria on the following annual basis:

President	US$ 5,000
Vice-Presidents	US$ 4,000
Members	US$ 3,000

6. The present membership of the International Narcotics Control Board is as follows: a/

Sirad Atmodjo (1997) b/
Zhi-ji Cai (1995) b/
Huáscar Cajías Kauffmann (1995)
A. Hamid Ghodse (1997) b/
Mohsen Kchouk (1995)
Gottfried Machata (1997)
Mohamed A. Mansour (1995)
Bunsom Martin (1997)
Herbert S. Okun (1997)
Manuel Quijano (1997)
Maruthi V. N. Rao (1995)
Vacant c/ (1997)
Oskar Schroeder (1995)

Notes

a/ The year given after each name indicates the end of the member's term of office, that is, 1 March 1995 or 1 March 1997.

b/ Members elected from among candidates nominated by WHO.

c/ Due to the death of Sahibzada Raoof Ali Khan.